TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER,

TERM, 1860.

FIRST WEEK.

Isett, Wigton & Co.	vs	Joshua Johns.
A. J. Wigton & Bro.	vs	Same
Saml. B. McFeaters	vs	Benjamin Beers, et al.
Wm. Brewster	vs	John Jacobs.
Clement's heirs	vs	M. J. Martin, et al.
John Gearhart	vs	George Bell.
D. Logan	vs	B. X. Blair.
J. & J. A. Hagerty	vs	Thomas Weston.
J. A. Hagerty	vs	Same.
E. J. Dougherty, indorsee	vs	Jacob Cresswell.

SECOND WEEK.

John Hutchison	vs	M. Funk, et al.
M. Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauley, et al.
John Lyon, et al.	vs	Thomas Ewing, et al.
John S. Robinson	vs	Silas Lock.
Sarah Shaffer	vs	George Berkstresser.
S. L. Keen	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
George Householder	vs	Abraham Grubb, et al.
Milliken, for use	vs	John McComb.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
Jacob Fisher	vs	J. & D. Hamilton.
James Gosslon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Imp't Co.
Same	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Silas Lock's use	vs	Benjamin Ramsey.
Horstman Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxtom, Committee &c.
T. M. Owens, Adm'r	vs	Hugh Seeds.
Jas. R. Crownover	vs	Wm. Crownover.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Barndollar, Lowry & Co.	vs	Osborn & Cresswell.
William Crotsley	vs	Abraham Kurtz, et al.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Perot & Bro.	vs	Harrison & Couch.
Jas. Wall	vs	Jon. Wall.

COURT AFFAIRS---NOV. TERM 1860.

GRAND JURORS.

David Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson.
Benjamin Baker, farmer, Tod.
Wesley Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
Henry Canan, chairmaker, Morris.
Asa Corbin, farmer, Union.
George Davis, Jr., farmer, Morris.
Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Goshorn, farmer, Tell.
George Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark.
William Hight, laborer, Barree.
James Harper, clerk, Cromwell.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida.
Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata.
Simon McGarvey, farmer, Shirley.
Thos. Monteague, of John, lumbe'n, Dublin.
Benjamin Neff, farmer, Porter.
John Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass.
Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oneida.
Isaac Wolverton, millwright, Brady.
Robert Wilson, farmer, West.
Marshall Yocum, laborer, Union.
Edmund Yocum, farmer. Walker.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Jesse Rutter, farmer, Springfield.
Daniel Bolinger, farmer, Tell.
William Burket, carpenter, Warriorsmark.
William Boate, collector, Huntingdon.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.
Robert Baird, M. D., Shirley.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson.
Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell.
J. M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon.
James Clark, Sr., merchant, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn.
Abednego Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark.
James Goodrich, farmer, Henderson.
Israel Graffius, tinner, Alexandria.
Jesse Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida.
David Hawn, farmer, Juniata.
George Hartley, teacher, Huntingdon.
James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson.
John Hall, farmer, Oneida.
William Harper, J. P., Dublin.
Jackson Harmon, cabinetmaker, Jackson.
James Isett, farmer, Penn.
John Irvin, farmer, Jackson.
Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell.
James R. Lane, farmer, Cromwell.
Miles Lewis, farmer, West.
William Madden, farmer, Springfield.
Charles McCarthey, farmer, Clay.
Peter Myers, tailor, Shirley.
Daniel Neff, farmer, Porter.
George Numer, farmer, Henderson.
James Neely, farmer, Dublin.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Geo. W. Owens, gentleman, Warriorsmark.
William Rothrock, brewer, Huntingdon.
Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley.
Thomas Sankey, farmer, Henderson.
James Saxton, coal merchant, Huntingdon.
John Steel, farmer, West.
George M. Smelker, farmer, Shirley.
John H. Stonebraker, potter, Franklin.
Daniel Teague, farmer, Cromwell.
George S. Tate, gentleman, Carbon.
William B. White, farmer, Juniata.
John Woodring, drover, Franklin.
Edward Zerner, farmer, Shirley.
David Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris.
Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley.
Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield.
Wm. Copley, Jr., blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn.
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida.
Elijah Curfman, farmer, Cass.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
George Dare, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel Douglas, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. Drake, coachmaker, Shirleysburg.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Tobias Foreman, laborer, Morris.
Wm. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Shirley.
David S. Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Elijah G. Heck, plasterer, Clay.
Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn.
Isaac Kurtz, farmer, Walker.
A. B. Lang, farmer, Walker.
Jno. A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin.
Thos. Monteague, carpenter, Franklin.
John Moore, inn keeper, West.
H. L. McCarthy, surveyor, Brady.
John R. McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Saml. S. Marks, carpenter, Franklin.
Daniel Piper, blacksmith, Alexandria.
Wm. Philips, merchant, Alexandria.
Samuel Ralston, J. P., Warriorsmark.
John Simons, miller, Franklin.
Peter Shaver, Hill Valley, farmer, Shirley.
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
Frederick Snyder, farmer, Henderson.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Walker.
Jno. B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry S. Wilson, surveyor, Oneida.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 31, 1860. NO. 19.

Political.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

A SINGULAR CHARGE AND ITS REFUTATION.

An attempt has recently been made by the Breckinridge and Lane Club of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, to prove that Senator Douglas suggested to John Calhoun the plan of submitting the slavery clause which was adopted by the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution. The letters, upon which this charge is based, have been extensively circulated in the Breckinridge, and some of the Republican papers,

Mr. Douglas has had his attention directed to the matter, and has given the whole charge a most direct and unqualified denial. In his speech at Milwaukee, on the 13th inst., he thus disposes of it:

An Abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports to be a correspondence between a Breckinridge committee in Kansas and certain citizens of that Territory. I have no means of knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitious. [A voice, "Fictitious, undoubtedly."] I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a personal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter.] I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of that kind. But, nevertheless, the charge is distinctly made, and that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me and that I approved it, together with the plan of submitting the slavery clause. [Laughter.] *I desire to say to you that it is false in every particular.* [Immense applause.] I never saw the Lecompton Constitution until after it had been adopted in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to the President of the United States for acceptance. *I never saw the schedule by which the slavery clause was submitted until after it was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed, that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation.—I appeal to God, in the presence of high Heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it.* [Tremendous applause.] It seems as if the Disunionists of the South and the Abolitionists of the North are determined to hunt me down by all the means that malice can invent. ["That's so," "They can't do it," "Never, never," "You are too much of a giant," and applause.]—Now, I intend to submit to you a simple statement of facts on this subject. Before I left Washington, in the spring of 1857, after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, the President tendered to Robert J. Walker the office of Governor of Kansas, which he declined to accept. Mr. Buchanan subsequently appealed to me to go and see Mr. Walker, and urge him to accept the appointment, upon the ground that he (Mr. Buchanan) believed the peace of Kansas, the peace of the country, and the Union itself, was in danger, and that Mr. Walker was the only suitable man in America to administer that office in such a juncture of affairs. I visited him accordingly, and urged him as a patriot to make the sacrifice, and go to Kansas. Mr. Walker replied that if the President put it upon the ground that the Union was in danger, and that he was the man to perform the high trust—under these circumstances he would not decline; but that he would never go to Kansas unless the Administration stood pledged to the principle that the Constitution, whatever it might be when formed in Kansas, should be submitted to the people for acceptance or rejection. He also said that before he would go he must know distinctly that every Federal office-holder in Kansas would aid him in carrying out that principle. And he mentioned Mr. Calhoun, the Surveyor General of Kansas, as the man having the greatest power, by his patronage in surveying the public lands. I reported these facts to Mr. Buchanan, and he declared that the programme marked out by Gov. Walker was the one under which his Administration would sink or swim. Mr. Buchanan then requested me to see Mr. Calhoun, who was then in Washington, and say to him that he must act in concert with Gov. Walker. I told him he had better give his own orders to General Calhoun. I was informed afterwards by General Calhoun that the President sent for him, explained to him the programme agreed upon between Governor Walker and himself, and told him (Calhoun) that he was expected to carry it out in good faith. At that stage of the proceedings I left Washington, and returned to my home in Chicago. A few weeks after a messenger brought me the card of R. J. Walker, asking me to call and see him at the Revere House in Chicago. I did so, and as soon as I entered his room he produced a roll of papers, and said that he there held in his hand the inaugural address to the people of Kansas, which he was going to publish as soon as he arrived in the Territory. He further said that it had been agreed to by the President and his Cabinet, and that they had instructed him to come by way of Chicago and stop one day in that city in order to get the assent of Senator Douglas to it. [Applause.] Governor Walker then proceeded to read that inaugural addres, and when he got to that part of it in which he stated he was authorized by the President and every member of his Cabinet to say that *if the Constitution was not submitted to the people it would not be accepted by Congress, I asked him whether he had that distinct understanding with the President and with the Cabinet. He replied* "Yes," and then turned over his manuscript and said that he had read every word of it to President Buchanan; that the President had approved of every word and syllable in it, but wanted to make one or two verbal alterations, which he permitted him to do, and he allowed me to examine the interlineations in the document in Mr. Buchanan's own handwriting. [Tremendous applause.] Thus I had before my own eyes the unerring evidence that the President had endorsed the document. I asked Governor Walker if he had read it to the Cabinet, and he answered not the whole of it; but that he had attended a Cabinet meeting and discussed it all over, and stated all of its propositions, and that every member of the Cabinet, except one, cordially approved of it. He also said that when that one member of the Cabinet disapproved it, he told the President that he would not go to Kansas; that he would not enter that Territory with any one member of the Administration against him; that thereupon the dissenting member of the Cabinet withdrew his objection, and they all pledged themselves to stand by him on the principle of submitting the Constitution to the people. [Cheers.] I then informed Governor Walker that, as a Senator, I had no hesitation in assuring him that I should require the best evidence the nature of the case would admit of, that the Constitution to be adopted in Kansas was the act and deed of that people, and that I believed that the submission of that Constitution to a vote of the people was the best means of ascertaining that fact. [Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I also told him that I was not prepared to endorse the proposition that the President and Cabinet had anything to do with the matter; that I did not know what the Executive Department of the Government had to do with the Constitution of Kansas; and that, in my opinion, the people were to make it as they pleased, in the first instance; and when it came to Congress, I, as a Senator, must demand the best evidence that it was the act and deed of that people.—Thereupon I gave him the assurance that according to my judgment, the Constitution ought to be submitted to the people; and I intended, as a Senator and chairman of the Committee on Territories, to demand evidence that it had been properly done. Governor Walker and myself talked over the existing condition of Kansas, and it was conceded by us both, as it had been by everybody at Washington, of all parties, that Kansas would inevitably be a free State. It was acknowledged that five out of six, if not nine out of ten, of the people of Kansas, were opposed to making it a slave State; and it was conceded by us both that they had a right to make it a free State, if they chose, or a slave State, if they preferred it. [Cheers.] But inasmuch as we conceived that there was so large a majority of the people in favor of a free State, we discussed the proposition on the supposition that Kansas was to be a free State. I expressed the hope that, upon making it a free State, they would insert such clauses in their Constitution as would guaranty the fulfilment on the part of their people of every provision of the Constitution of the United States, and that they would put into their Constitution a clause requiring every officer in that State, and every citizen to lend his aid in the enforcement of all Constitutional provisions—the fugitive slave law included—[Cries of "Good," and cheers.] I declared then, as I do to you to-day, that no man ought to be permitted to vote at any election who is not willing to obey the Constitution of the United States in all its parts. [Applause.] And I, therefore, trusted that they would so frame their Constitution as to make it obligatory on every citizen of Kansas to perform his obligations under the Constitution. But while I expressed this opinion to Governor Walker, it was distinctly understood that this was a question for the people of Kansas to decide for themselves, and which ever way they decided it was to be final and conclusive. *I do not distinctly recollect whether I communicated to Mr. Calhoun or not the result of this interview with Gov. Walker.* It is well known to my friends that I am not in the habit of writing political letters. *It is true that I gave many letters of introduction to Mr. Calhoun,* to persons applying for surveying contracts, or having business with the land office in Kansas, *and I may possibly have written him, narrating this interview.* But I am very sure that I wrote him no letter upon the subject of politics, or the Lecompton Constitution, pending the session of the Convention. Gov. Walker proceeded to Kansas, and published his inaugural address containing the statement that he was authorized by the President and his Cabinet to say that the Constitution would be rejected unless it was submitted to a vote of the people. *When the Convention adopted the Constitution and declared it in force, without submitting it to the people, I denounced it the very instant I heard of it.* [Tremendous shouts of applause.] *The very night the news arrived at Chicago, changing the form of submission of the slavery clause, I denounced it in unmeasured terms. I denounced it before I knew what the course of any other man in America in relation to it would be.*—[Cries of "Bravo," "That's a man," and applause.] I did not wait one hour or one minute, when I discovered the trick by which the people were to be cheated. [Cheers.] If you look into the Lecompton Constitution, you will find that the original document made Kansas a slave State, and then the schedule submitted another slavery clause to the people to vote for or against; if they voted for it, Kansas was a slave State, and if they voted against it, still it was a slave State. When I reached Washington, three days before the meeting of Congress, I went directly to the President and had a talk with him upon this subject, in which I informed him, as a friend, not to send the Constitution into Congress for acceptance. I told him it was a violation of every pledge we had made to the people, a violation of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, and a violation of the principles of all parties in all Republican governments; because it was an attempt to force a Constitution on an unwilling people. He begged me not to say anything upon the subject until we should hear the news as to how the vote stood on the slavery clause. The vote, you remember, was to be taken on the slavery clause on the 21st of December, three or four weeks subsequent to this Convention. I told the President that if he would withhold his recommendation until the vote was taken on that clause I would withhold my speech against the measure. He said he must recommend it in his message, and I replied that if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. [Great applause. A voice, "We like you for it."] At last the President became somewhat excited upon the subject—[laughter]—and he arose and said to me, "Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember that no Democrat ever yet differed from an Administration of his own choice without being crushed."]"Ah!" and laughter.] Then he added, "Beware of the fate of Tallmadge and Rives." I arose and said, "Mr. President, I wish you to remember that General Jackson is dead, sir." [Tumultuous cheering.] From that day to this he and I have been trying the question whether General Jackson is dead. [Great laughter and applause.] And one thing is certain, the people of Illinois decided in 1858, that James Buchanan was no General Jackson. Soon after I made my speech against the Lecompton Constitution, in December of that year, Gen. Calhoun and a large number of the members of the Lecompton Convention, all his particular and confidential friends, visited Washington. *Now, if it be true, as they charge on me, that I had advised Calhoun to pursue this scourse, how does it happen that these gentlemen, while in Washington, did not charge me with that fact?* [A voice, "That's the point."] They were present in the galleries of the Senate day after day, week after week, and month after month, hearing me denounce the Lecompton Constitution, and the scheme of submission, as a fraud, and not a man of them whispered that I had even been satisfied with it. [Cries of "Never, they could not do it."] My enemies wait until the controversy has passed away, until John Calhoun is dead, and until we arrive upon the eve of a Presidential election, and then they trump up this miserable, base charge, which they never before dared to insinuate, that I had sanctioned a scheme from which now even they shrink with horror. [A voice, "Just like them."] If you will read these pretended letters—for I do not know whether they are genuine or forged—you will find in them the evidence that this charge is basely false. And now let me call your attention to them. My enemies found the charge upon the hypothesis that Mr. Calhoun was under my influence, and did just what I directed; and because Mr. Calhoun finally submitted to this form of submission of the Constitution, they infer that I must have agreed to it. If you will read all of these letters, you will find that every man who speaks on the subject testifies that Calhoun was, from the beginning to the end, in favor of submitting the whole Constitution to the people. I rejoice that this fact has been brought before the country, for it will relieve Mr. Calhoun's name of much censure that has been cast upon him, under the supposition that he was opposed to the submission of the whole Constitution. They all bear witness that he stood by the proposition to submit the whole Constitution until he was defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they say he called a caucus at his office, at which he counselled with the friends of submission, as to what they should then do. That caucus, according to their statement, sat three nights, and during the first night John Calhoun absolutely refused to yield, or be satisfied with anything less than the submission of the whole Constitution. The second night, they say, he demanded the same thing; but the third night, finding he could not secure the submission of the entire Constitution, he agreed to a partial submission. Now if it be true, as my enemies aver, that Calhoun was acting under my advice, that fact proves that I was for submitting the whole Constitution, for Calhoun insisted upon that up to the last hour. [Cheers.] So these men have not been sufficiently guarded in getting up this testimony, for while they show the design to assail me, they furnish facts which acquit me entirely. [Cheers.] Read the testimony of Mr. Doniphan, in which he says he was present at each one of these night caucusses; that he never heard my name mentioned or any pretext of a letter having been received from me, or of any advice whatever, and that he is certain if my name had been connected with it that fact would have been stated. No such thing occurred when he was present. He is their own witness, and they have published his statement to the world. But I am not going into a defence against these charges, got up loosely upon the recollection of men three years after the events have transpired, and when they are so much interested in throwing the responsibility of their own disreputable conduct upon others. I appeal to my record—the record I have made before the world in a three years' fight—and I defy any honest man on earth to say I have wavered a hair's breadth. [Cheers.] I do not believe there is an honest man on earth doubts my fidelity to principle. I will here state another fact. During the Lecompton struggle, when the war in Congress was raging furiously, I had one interview with General Calhoun, and but one. It took place in the presence of a gentleman whose name I will not give without consulting him. Mr. Calhoun being dead, I can only refer to this one witness; and although he is not present, and I have not inquired of him as to his recollections of the interview, I will undertake to state to you substantially what occurred on this point. Mr. Weir, then United States District Attorney in Kansas, holding an office under Mr. Buchanan, came to my house one night with Gen. Calhoun, the president of the Lecompton Convention.

I received Mr. Calhoun courteously and kindly, as we had been old friends; he expressed his regret at the differences which had grown up between us on this question; *he assured me, upon his honor, that he had done everything in his power to procure the submission of the whole Constitution, because he knew that it was my desire, and also the wish of all his friends, and because he thought it was fair and just. Having failed in accomplishing it, the question arose as to what was the next best thing, and that he had agreed to the schedule in the form in which it was adopted, believing it to be so I told him I thought it was the worst thing.* [A voice, That's so."] He said he regretted it; that he had hopes that I would deem that better than nothing. [Laughter.] I told him never; that a fraudulent submission was a mockery, and that I could not sanction it without repudiating all the acts of my life, and doing a political act that I did not believe moral and just. [Cheers.] I appeal to Mr. Weir, of Kansas, or, rather, I refer you to him as to his recollection of that interview, if you choose to consult him. In that conversation with Mr. Calhoun he never intimated that he had any authority from me that I approved that scheme; he never intimated that he had received a letter from me on that subject, or any authority directly or indirectly, but admitted that he knew that I wanted the whole Constitution submitted; that he tried to have it submitted, and when he failed, on his own responsibility went for the other proposition as the best he could get, and hoped I would not be dissatisfied with it; thereupon Gen. Calhoun and myself parted; I never saw him afterwards. He is dead—and far be it from me to utter one word against his memory. I think he made a great and fearful mistake in his Kansas movements, and I said so in his presence and to his face, and in the Senate of the United States in his life time—since he is dead, peace to his ashes, it is not to my taste to indulge in criminations. The Abolition paper in which I found this pretended correspondence, contained an editorial article, in which it charged that I had offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand dollars to suppress my correspondence with her husband, while he was Surveyor General of Kansas. [Laughter.] In this pretended correspondence the charge is made that Mrs. Calhoun had hawked these letters about in the market for sale, and that two thousand dollars had been offered for them; and on that statement the Abolition paper bases its charge, that I or my friends had made her that offer. I shall notice this only to vindicate the character of that widowed lady. I never insulted Mrs. Calhoun or degraded myself by offering her or anybody else any money or other compensation for suppressing my private correspondence with Mr. Calhoun, or anybody else on earth. I will tell you all I know about the last charge. Just before I left Washington, a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late John Calhoun, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. Buchanan's Federal office-holders in Nebraska, a man holding a land office, and nearly connected with the worst enemy I have on earth, had gone to Mrs. Calhoun and asked permission to look over her deceased husband's private correspondence with Judge Douglas. She refused to permit him, saying that her husband's correspondence was sacred. ["Sound," "right," &c.] Thereupon, this Federal office-holder offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand if she would allow him to look over General Calhoun's private papers and take out all the private papers that Judge Douglas had ever written to her husband. She, like a true hearted woman, who revered the memory and honor of her husband, indignantly rejected the bribe. And now, my enemies dare charge on me their attempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame, shame on them," and applause.] Mrs. Calhoun authorized her relative to inform me of these facts, which he did, together with the tender, on her part, to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her deceased husband. I answered that I had never written any letter to the late General Calhoun that I was ashamed to have the whole world see. That it was possible that, in the hurry and freedom of private correspondence, that I might sometimes have expressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was afraid to have the public know. I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. Calhoun, and that she was authorized to forward the letters to me, if it was her will. I received a letter from her in reply, in which she stated that she had carefully examined all her husband's private papers, and there was no letter to be found written by me to him since 1852 or 1853. Now, my friends, I submit these facts to you and to the world. What can you think of a body of men who will go around trying to bribe widow women to betray the private correspondence of their dead husbands, to be used for political purposes? [A Voice—"They're worse than Republican's."] What do you think of the recklessness of partisan papers that dare charge those attempts at bribery upon me, who was intended to be their victim. [A Voice—"It is like them."] I dislike to refer to my own private history, or to defend myself against any petty slanders. I have not been in the habit of doing so, and I do not intend to do it as a general rule; but this scheme, just before election, to palm off an enormous fraud, such an infamous forgery, I thought it required that I should brand it the first time I met it. [Loud cheers.] In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that if those newspapers which have published and given currency to this calumny are disposed to treat me fairly, and do me justice, they will republish this speech, and allow the antidote to follow the poison, and my vindication to go to the world.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS.—The census shows that the annual increase in the population of the United States since 1790 is about three per cent. In 1715 the population of the Colonies was 433,500, of which 58,500 were negro slaves. The present population is about 30,000,000, of whom about 4,000,000 are negroes. Our public schools are attended by 4,000,000 of children; we owe about $260,000,000, of which $96,000,000 are held by foreigners. It takes 750 paper mills and 2,000 steam engines to supply our publishers and newspapers with printing paper at a cost of $27,000,000 per annum.

AN AUXILIARY TO JUSTICE.—A Cincinnati paper says that a policeman of that city was having great difficulty, one day last week, in getting a large, stout, drunken woman to the station house, and was on the point of giving up the job, when a billy-goat, which has the liberty of the streets, came up behind and with a powerful butt, lifted her from her feet and drove her forward, repeating the process till the station house was nearly reached.

☞There are forty acres of vineyards in forty miles of Chattanooga, Tenn., producing ten thousand gallons of wine per annum.

Southern Sentiment on the Late Elections.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 15th says:

"Virginia can no more prevent the dissolution of the Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to prevent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, *and some of them will*, involve the whole country, North as well as South, in the internecine strife of a bloody and desolating civil war. Virginia will, by a majority, of her people, decide upon resistance, while a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the 'overset act;' but pitched as she is to the Southern States, she will be dragged into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of her people. We believe that a majority of the people of Virginia, if the opportunity of a State Convention was allowed them, would vote for immediate resistance and for a common destiny with the Southern States, and with this belief we would advise the slave States not to hesitate to strike an early blow from fear that Virginia may hesitate in her duty to the South."

The Richmond *Whig*, of the same date, is full of appeals in favor of the Union at all hazards. It says:

"It is incumbent upon the industrious, intelligent, and patriotic citizens of Virginia to pause and reflect, before they conclude to be led by the nose into the grand Disunion mash-trap set for them by the Yancey-Breckinridge leaders."

The Charleston, South Carolina, *Evening News* of the 13th of October has a quaint article, as follows:

"PENNSYLVANIA.—The Black Republican journals are triumphant at the success of their party in Pennsylvania as clearly prefiguring the election of Lincoln to the Presidency.—The immediate cause of the success of the party in Pennsylvania is no doubt the ascendency of the iron and coal interest over every consideration of patriotism. Pennsylvania wants protection to her peculiar products, and expects to find it in the Administration of Lincoln rather than that of Breckinridge. She has thus sacrificed her duty at the shrine of Mammon. She has descended from the elevation which she had won, as the Keystone State of the Union, at the mercenary call of interest. In the expected results of this defection she may be deceived. The Senate is anti-tariff. That body will not protect the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania at the expense of the great body of consumers and in support of a gigantic monopoly."

The Savannah *Republican* of the 13th says:

"The aspect of the political horizon is dark, and no doubt the prospect of a sectional, instead of a National Federal Government to rule over us is doing much to augment the general uncertainty and alarm. This may be well founded or not, and in any event the South, beyond the justice and moral power of her cause, is impotent to control the result. We have only to do our duty, as our best judgments and sense of patriotism may prompt, and then leave the consequences to the majority of the American people, and in the hands of that wise Providence that has ever watched over our nation and protected it from harm."

The New Orleans *Bee* of the 11th says:

"We honestly confess that the news received yesterday has almost convinced us of the certainty of the success of the Black Republicans. If neither Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana, can be rescued, we are left with the faint and feeble hope that New York may stem the anti-slavery torrent. It is possible that the exertions and influence of the conservative citizens of the Empire State may suffice to save the country from a sectional President; but the election returns look too one-sided to justify much confidence in a fortunate issue. Meanwhile let us take it patiently and await events. If Lincoln is to be chosen President, it is well for the South—it is well for our trade and commerce that we should be prepared for the event. Far better that we should have a timely warning of misfortune, that we may put our houses in order and meet it when it comes, than to stand unnerved and speechless before an unexpected and crushing shock."

The New Orleans *Crescent*, of the same date, says:

"THE LATE ELECTIONS.—The election returns received yesterday from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, indicate the triumph of the Black Republican candidates in each of these States. The news is unwelcome; and the result, for many reasons, is greatly to be deplored. We reserve any extended comment upon the subject until we can have a full view of the entire field, and thus be enabled to discuss the subject in all its bearings. Meantime, we may say the news produced a decided sensation in the city, and, by many, was regarded as the forerunner of evil results and coming trouble. Let us, however, patiently await fuller returns and further developments."

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* (Breckinridge) says:

"From all the indications, it would appear that Pennsylvania had gone for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor.—The effect of this can hardly be over-estimated. We hardly think that the majority of the voters of Pennsylvania care much about the negro. We rather think they don't.—They don't care to interfere with us just now in *that* way. Perhaps they would be willing to let us alone on condition of our paying them *black mail*. The protection which the tariff now gives to iron is some twenty-four per cent. It is, near as may be, a bonus of twenty-four per cent. given to the Pennsylvania iron-maker. If the said maker, with a guarantied difference in his favor of twenty-four per cent., cannot compete with the foreign manufacturer, surely it is unreasonable to ask us to pay more. We have railroads to build, ploughs to make, horses to shoe—a thousand useful and necessary things to do with iron; then why should we be made to pay tribute on our railroads, our agriculture, our machinery, simply that Pennsylvania iron-masters may get rich at our expense?"

[Nashville Gazette, Breckinridge.]

With solemn faces, and slow, measured words, do men in Southern communities now speak of the three States making up the above caption, or rather of the result of the popular elections transpiring there on Tuesday last. With almost breathless anxiety asks one of another, "What's the news?" and half choked with chagrin and disappointment comes the answer, "Bad enough, in all conscience. Like a mountain torrent did the tickets friendly to Lincoln, sweep Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio—all gone, gone glimmering for the Black Republicans." And thereupon begin the questioner and the informant to speculate upon the probable character of Lincoln's Administration, exhibiting but little, if any, doubt as to the certainty of that gentleman's election by the popular vote.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 31, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS.	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS.	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT-NOTES, with a waiver of the $200 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

REGULARLY NOMINATED DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCH. V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

☞READ THE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.☜
☞ Administrator's Notice, by George Russel.
☞ Caution, by Jacob Staily, Sr.
☞ Salt, by Fisher & Son.

ELECTORS.

RICHARD VAUX.
GEORGE M. KEIM.
FREDERICK A. SERVER.
WILLIAM C. PATTERSON.
JOSEPH CROCKETT.
JOHN G. BRENNER.
GEORGE W. JACOBY.
CHARLES KELLY.
OLIVER P. JAMES.
DAVID SCHALL.
JOEL L. LIGHTNER.
SAMUEL S. BARBER.
THOMAS H. WALKER.
STEPHEN S. WINCHESTER.
JOSEPH LAUBACH.
ISAAC RECKHOW.
GEORGE D. JACKSON.
JOHN A. AHL.
JOEL B. DANNER.
JESSE R. CRAWFORD.
HORATIO N. LEE.
JOSHUA B. HOWELL.
NATHANIEL P. FETTERMAN.
SAMUEL MARSHALL.
WILLIAM BOOK.
BYRON D. HAMLIN.
GAYLORD CHURCH.

Let the People Know!!

That there remained in the National Convention at Baltimore, after every disorganizing Rebel had seceded, **436** regularly appointed delegates, entitled, under the rule, to cast **218** votes—**16** MORE than TWO THIRDS of a Full Convention. Let them know that, on the second ballot, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, received 181½ votes of the 218, over FORTY more than TWO-THIRDS of the whole vote present. And then, to clinch all, let them know, that the resolution declaring STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to be the unanimous choice of the Convention, passed without a single dissenting voice; so that Stephen A. Douglas actually received **218** votes—SIXTEEN votes more than two-thirds of a full Convention!

Let the People know, too, that the Seceders, Convention which nominated Breckinridge and Lane had no authority from any constituency to sit at Baltimore outside of the regular Convention—that it did not contain more than eighty or ninety delegates who had even a shadow of authority from the people to act—that it cast in all but **105** votes—not one of them properly authorized, or binding on any body—let them know this, and let them decide which was the Regular and which was the Disorganizers' Convention, and which of the nominees, Douglas or Breckinridge, is entitled to the undivided support of the National Democracy.

Meeting of the County Committee.

Pursuant to public notice, the County Committee met at the Franklin House, on Saturday last, George Jackson in the Chair. Wm. Stewart, of Barree was appointed Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic voters of Huntingdon county to use their utmost exertions to secure the election of the Electoral Ticket placed before the people by the Reading Convention of the 1st of March, 1860.

Resolved, That this Committee meet again at the call of the Chairman.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of this county.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, *sine die*.

GEO. JACKSON, *Chairman*.
WM. STEWART, *Secretary*.

☞ The speech purporting to have been delivered by a Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, published in the *Globe* two weeks ago, is denounced as a hoax. It was rather rough to be true.

☞ Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, has summoned together the Legislature of that State, to elect Presidential electors, and also, if advisable, to "take action for the safety of the State. "This *looks* rebellious!"

☞ The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle* says that in that vicinity the apple orchards have never yielded such an abundance in the memory of the oldest inhabitants as this year. Several farmers say they will let them rot in the orchards. They cannot sell them.

A NEW ONE CENT ENVELOPE.—A letter from Washington states that the Postmaster General has adopted and ordered a one cent self-sealing envelope, which will soon be supplied to postmasters throughout the country.

A Plain Statement.

The Reading ticket was formed at the Democratic Convention, held in Reading in March last. On it there are eighteen gentlemen in favor of Douglas and Johnson, the remaining are said to be in favor of Breckinridge—four of them are decidedly hostile to Douglas, the other five are moderate Breckinridge men.—Since the withdrawal of the Cresson fusion resolution, these men all are under obligation to support Douglas and Johnson. They now occupy the same position they did at the adjournment of the Reading Convention. It is their duty, if elected, to vote for the regular nominee. By the repeal of the Cresson Resolution, Breckinridge has no ticket in this State. No one alleges that he has any pretence to a regular nomination by any regular convention. This we conceive to be a fair statement of the standing of the Reading Ticket.

Democrats of Huntingdon county, turn out to a man and vote the Reading Ticket.—Scratch not a man.

DOUGLAS THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Breckinridge had no recognition as a candidate in this State until the Welsh State Committee put him in nomination on the 2d July, and afterwards attempted to crowd him upon the party by the "Cresson Compromise." The whole Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention acquiesced in the nomination of Douglas, and the Democracy of the State were pledged to his support by Mr. Dawson, chairman of the delegation, in a speech before the Convention. The Reading Convention pledged the Electoral Ticket to the support of the nominee of the regular National Convention, and as there could not be but one nominee by that Convention, and Stephen A. Douglas having been declared that nominee, the Reading Electoral Ticket is pledged, if elected, to support him. Indeed we cannot see what claims the friends of Breckinridge can have upon the Reading Ticket now that Breckinridge is withdrawn by the Welsh Committee as a candidate in Pennsylvania. The ticket will be voted for as pledged to Douglas, and if elected, and any one of the electors should vote for any other man than Douglas it will be time enough then to say what should be done with the traitor.

Douglas on Roorbacks.

We clip the following from Douglas' St. Louis speech:—

The Breckinridge men make a false charge and call upon the Republicans to swear to it. [Laughter and cheers.] The Republicans make another false charge and call upon the Breckinridge men to swear to it; and they both want me to call them as witnesses, [great laughter and cheers,] for the simple reason that they think if I did so, I could not afterwards impeach their testimony, even if they lied about it, as they certainly would.—[Shouts of laughter and applause, in which were mingled cries of "Give it to them."]—My friends, I never call conspirators as witnesses. [Laughter and applause,] These men go around and retail what they pretend to have been private conversations, furnished them to the Breckinridge and Republican papers, and saying that if I will release them from the obligation of honor, perhaps they will speak out. Why do they wish a release after they have exposed and furnished for publication all that they are ready to swear to? If these conversations were confidential, they have rendered themselves infamous by their betrayal. ["Good," and cheers.] I have only to say this: the man does not live who before God can declare that I, under any circumstances or in any contingency, ever agreed to abandon one iota of my Democratic principles. ["Good, good," and cheers.]—The man does not live who can say that I ever agreed or was willing, in any contingency, to abandon the Democratic organization. [Cheers.] And any man who makes such a charge knows that he tells an infamous falsehood in the presence of high heaven. [Tremendous applause.] I never uttered a sentiment in private inconsistent with my public speeches from day to day. [Cheers.]

Would it not have been a strange state of things, if when I was engaged in a hand to hand fight, making one, two and three speeches a day, all being published, I had privately uttered sentiments inconsistent with my public record. But I scorn all these imputations. I scorn them as I do their conspiracy in Kansas to make me the author of the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter and cheers.] A body of men stand in the Senate day after day, week after week, and month after month, hearing me denounce the Lecompton Constitution, and wait until the controversy is over and their chief actor is dead, and then come out and pretend just on the eve of the election that I am the author of the iniquity that I defeated. [Cheers.] The Breckinridge men furnish this charge and the Black Republican papers published it all over the country. ["That's so," and applause.] I look upon all these assaults, with scorn. They only prove that the Black Republican leaders and the Breckinridge leaders are co-supporters in a common cause. I shall not occupy your time in vindicating myself from these charges. I have been in public life for more than twenty-five years. For seventeen years of that time the Congressional *Globe* furnishes the evidence of what I have said and what I have done. I defy any man to impeach my Democratic record. ["Good!" and cheers.] I will submit the question to any impartial body of men on earth, whether I have not rendered the Democratic party more service—spent more time, more strength, more voice and more effort in the the Democratic cause, than all the men combined who are now trying to help the Republicans beat me. [Tremendous cheering.] Passing from party considerations, I challenge any enemy I have to show any word I have ever spoken, or any act I have ever done which was not loyal to the Constitution and the Union.—[Cheers.] I defy any man to point out where I have failed to sustain the rights of each and every State in the Union, according to the Constitution, whether such rights were popular or unpopular in my own State.

☞ Read Douglas' speech on first page in answer to the charge that he advised the "Lecompton Swindle."

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Leroy.

Philipsburg—Improvements—The New Rail Road—Old Acquaintances—A Visit to the Clearfield Co. Fair.

I suppose since the State political battle is over, and "ye Democrats" have suffered an honorable defeat, a few scratches from the pen of your old correspondent will find a place in your well read columns. Since my last letter Summer, wearing a coronet of golden grain has passed and poured her horn of plenty upon us so that we of the Wild Cat districts, are rejoicing—not in prospect of buckwheat cakes and flitch gravy—but in the possession of abundance of excellent fruit and all the delicacies careful housekeepers know so well how to store away in the pantry and cellar during a fruitful season; and, by the way, I have found from a few months sojourn among the people of this rough looking country, that strangers receive a more hospitable welcome in the tidy and comfortable homes of these hard working Mountaineers than in wealthier communities. Philipsburg, the town in which your correspondent has his tent pitched for the present, is situated on the turnpike leading from Tyrone City to Clearfield. A nicer location for a town can scarcely be found in this part of the State.

Quite a number of new and handsome buildings have been put up this season, and several others are being erected. The secret of the matter is, we have a set of enterprising men here who are not afraid of their shadows; who when they take any thing in hands are bound to "put it through." Some of the would-be speculators of old Huntingdon should come out here about a year and learn how to do business. If they would not get their eye teeth cut, I am badly mistaken.

The new Rail Road, which is to unite this vast lumber and coal region, with the great thoroughfare of Pennsylvania, thereby bringing the resources of one of her richest counties into the eastern Markets, will soon be finished. When this is accomplished Philipsburg will take the place of Tyrone City, as the point of business for the north western part of the State. Hope its *morals* may be as much higher than Tyrone as is its *latitude* and *elevation*.

It has often been said, that let a man go where he will in the Union, he will find some old acquaintance, or as least some one from the same part of the country. Such was the case with myself when I came here. Stepping into a store to make a purchase shortly after my arrival, I was greeted by our well known friend L. G. Kessler, formerly of Mill Creek, Huntingdon co. He and another good business man have a large steam sawing mill in operation close to the new Rail Road, a few miles above town. Our young and enterprising friend John Rung, has started a tin and stove shop in a business part of the town, and from the ring of his hammer and the quality of his wares I presume he is doing a good business.

Miss Sue Neff, formerly of Alexandria, and her partner Miss Braden, do up the "bonnets" so handsomely that their rosy cheeked wearers look perfectly charming—I mean to susceptible young gentlemen, not including old bachelors who admire a bread basket more than they do a pretty face.

The Clearfield County Fair has just closed. For the first in the county, it was remarkably good, and did credit to the Agricultural Society, to the people in general and the ladies in particular. The fair ground, a level field of which the Society has a lease for twelve years, was fitted up at an expense of over fifteen hundred dollars. Everything valuable, even stock was well sheltered. Two stands were erected for the Musicians. One was occupied by the Currensville brass band, the other by bands of Martial Music. All did their parts well and added very considerably to the entertainment.

Even the sombre face of night was lighted up with pleasant smiles by means of fire works furnished by the society. Of the articles on exhibition it will suffice to say that they compared favorably with any I had witnessed elsewhere. One particular feature of the Fair for which the officers deserve the highest praise, was the good order which every where prevailed.

The display of needful and fancy work by the ladies was not large, but evinced good taste and skill on the part of the exhibitors. My letter is too long already; and I must close by throwing over Alleghany's craggy peaks my good wishes to you and your readers.

PHILIPSBURG, Pa., Sept. 23d.

Official Vote for Governor.

COUNTIES.	Thos. E. Cochran,	Rich. L. Wright,	Andrew G. Curtin,	Henry D. Foster,
Adams	2,529	2,539	2,773	2,849
Allegheny	7,934	4,720	15,879	9,190
Armstrong	2,282	1,943	3,474	2,698
Beaver	1,756	1,131	2,682	1,715
Bedford	2,011	2,147	2,464	2,661
Berks	6,261	7,444	6,833	10,318
Blair	2,600	1,449	3,051	2,172
Bradford	3,743	1,639	6,664	2,328
Bucks	5,172	5,159	6,383	6,330
Butler	2,075	1,514	3,526	2,548
Cambria	1,593	1,868	1,177	2,583
Carbon	1,491	1,640	1,722	1,930
Centre	2,446	2,233	3,165	2,824
Chester	5,066	4,044	7,540	5,913
Clarion	532	1,216	1,795	2,297
Clearfield	1,129	1,448	1,755	2,040
Clinton	1,226	1,600	1,750	1,703
Columbia	1,205	1,782	1,848	2,586
Crawford	2,766	2,141	5,277	3,178
Cumberland	2,921	3,224	3,625	3,716
Dauphin	3,331	2,217	4,555	3,302
Delaware	2,097	1,280	3,183	1,996
Elk	317	411	421	633
Erie	2,325	1,119	5,613	2,469
Fayette	2,676	2,824	3,382	6,556
Franklin	3,692	3,267	4,053	3,379
Fulton	716	851	828	957
Forest	37	30	129	69
Greene	785	1,596	1,529	2,669
Huntingdon	2,264	1,774	3,070	2,114
Indiana	1,922	827	1,886	1,486
Jefferson	1,071	851	1,886	1,493
Juniata	1,223	1,309	1,503	1,465
Lancaster	7,602	3,433	13,012	7,153
Lawrence	1,351	526	2,645	959
Lebanon	2,451	1,289	3,847	2,234
Lehigh	3,613	3,856	4,166	4,566
Luzerne	5,071	5,936	6,662	6,916
Lycoming	2,590	2,949	3,615	3,034
M'Kean	600	587	1,048	706
Mercer	2,770	2,225	3,624	2,794
Mifflin	1,372	1,439	1,722	1,490
Monroe	409	1,777	822	2,163
Montgomery	4,535	5,056	5,812	7,392
Montour	602	1,154	983	1,220
Northampton	2,797	4,077	3,507	5,249
Northumberland	1,602	2,159	2,429	2,955
Perry	2,070	2,052	2,416	2,128
Philadelphia	29,525	26,366	40,233	42,119
Pike	135	721	321	843
Potter	918	502	1,410	615
Schuylkill	4,379	4,534	7,301	7,067
Somerset	2,187	1,190	2,977	1,372
Snyder	1,286	737	1,704	1,134
Sullivan	324	524	394	543
Susquehanna	2,807	2,091	4,110	2,456
Tioga	1,940	1,042	4,147	1,331
Union	1,363	840	1,820	1,019
Venango	2,022	1,837	2,581	2,122
Warren	1,139	757	2,112	1,172
Washington	3,745	3,390	4,768	4,206
Wayne	1,609	1,949	2,610	2,537
Westmoreland	3,803	4,163	4,850	5,276
Wyoming	731	945	1,192	1,336
York	4,983	5,203	5,322	6,665
Total	181,836	164,544	262,403	230,239

The Great Kansas Famine.

Extreme Suffering among the Inhabitants—Thirty Thousand People Wanting Food!

The Chicago *Press & Tribune* says: The facts cannot longer escape the attention of the most tardy and incredulous, that an extraordinary condition of affairs prevails throughout a large share of the new Territory of Kansas, where there is at present "a famine in the land," so general, so inclusive, reached by such stages and falling upon a community so situated, that it is doubtful whether it has had any parallel within the present century. The thrilling descriptions that reach us from various and reliable sources, painfully realize the most vivid and painful narrative of such visitations, in Scripture, which we have been too apt to deem well nigh impossible to our age of civilization, and certainly among our own citizens, on our own soil. Even the great famine in Ireland, historic in the tales of suffering, and lists of generous deeds, whose memory will live in the plaintive

"Give me three grains of corn, mother,"

seems to promise to be surpassed in the scattered homes of a new Territory, unless help speedily reaches them, for thousands now suffering for food to whom November, now at hand, will usher in fresh terrors.

The matter is not new to many of our readers but it certainly has never been fully presented in adequate detail. An agent representing his own community, Col. Steele, a highly respectable gentleman, is now in our city, and for some weeks past has been quietly circulating his appeals for aid. As winter is now near at hand the danger becomes imminent that, from the rigors of the season, and the enhanced difficulties and expenses of reaching them from these States, river navigation once closed, many will suffer keenly, aye, starve for the very commonest necessaries of life.

The subject is brought more immediately and publicly to our citizens by the mission of Rev. E. C. Reynolds, a highly esteemed Episcopal clergyman, of Lawrence, Kansas, who, as announced in a previous issue, has come to our city to present the claims of the suffering residents of the Territory. Mr. Reynolds will be remembered in this same connection from his efforts some months since to secure seed wheat for the farmers of Kansas, in which he found generous responses, and through his instrumentality many acres are now in seed awaiting the results of another spring.

But this does not relieve the present and appalling wants of communities whose crops have utterly failed through long-continued lack of rain.

A public meeting was called at Bryan Hall last evening, for the purpose of hearing a statement from Rev. Mr. Reynolds, on this matter. From reasons arising from the briefness of the call, and the inclemency of the evening, the numbers present were less than would have, under other circumstances, answered the appeal; yet our solid and substantial citizens were well represented, and the meeting impressive and interesting, though entirely informal, without formal action at the close.

The speaker gave a brief but thrilling sketch of the condition of affairs in Kansas. He said that out of a population of 100,000, about one-fourth had been driven away within the year by the gradually darkening aspect of harvest matters. The crops planted in the spring had dried up. Gardens became a waste. Corn fields gave no yield. Farmers who, in a previous season, had realized from one to two thousand bushels of corn, gathered in, this season, from one or two bushels of corn to the acre. In the hope that rain would come to their relief, potatoes and other root crops were replanted, but only to the reduction of the stock of food for an outlay that gave no return.

Mr. Reynolds says that upon his own table in Lawrence he has had potatoes but three times this summer, and these vegetables are now selling in that market at $1 to $1 25 per bushel. Store hogs the farmers had purchased for fattening with their corn crop, had been kept as long as possible, and when nothing else remained, the animals, many of them purchased at 4 or 4½ cents per pound, were sold for a penny per pound, given away, or else taken out and shot to save the food for the families.

The settlers are not of a class to complain, and have resisted to the last the necessity of asking for aid, and the last necessity is upon them now, both of food and clothing, since many of them in narrow circumstances have left the repair of their wardrobes to this very crop that has failed.

For miles and miles in extent, the fields have not shown a blade of grass or token of vegetation. Everything is barren and bare, and the settlers see winter approaching, their families without food.

The appeal of these settlers will not fall upon leaden ears in Illinois and her sister States, blessed as we are with an abundant harvest. The material aid should and will be forthcoming at once, and flow generously forth from our older communities, until want and suffering Kansas are alleviated.

Stephen A. Douglas.

The following is from the *Spirit of Jefferson*, published at Charleston, the scene of the John Brown raid:

"We are told that Stephen A. Douglas is ambitious; that he has been seeking the Presidency for the last eight or ten years; that his vote in Charleston and Baltimore was formed by his superior tact and management. To make this out, what is lacking in facts is made up in assertions often repeated. Yet we venture to assert that no man was ever a candidate for President who had less to do in making himself one. He is guilty of being a great man, but he is not to blame for that: God made him so, and he can't help it. He is guilty of having a vast number of friends, who wish to see him President. He is not responsible for that, either. He doesn't own his friends, and can't command them. He, no doubt, would like to be President; but we don't see why he should. There is no man living to whom the office would be worth so little. He is the only candidate before the people who would lose nothing by a defeat. He would still be *Stephen A. Douglas*, with so much character of his own that the office of President would rather tend to diminish than to increase his reputation. As to the other candidates for President, if they reach the office, it will be about all the record they will have. The world will ask why they got to be President. They will ask why Douglas did *not* reach that office. There is more honor implied in the last question than in the first."

THE TEA TRADE.—During the year ending April 30, 1860, there were exported from China to the United States 31,661,427 pounds of tea. The export to Great Britain for the same period amounted to 78,416,052 pounds.

What will be done with the Money?

We have the prospect of a combination of things this year to add to our wealth, such as seldom has happened before. There is the largest harvest of wheat on record in this country as a settled fact, and one of the smallest in Europe in prospect. These two causes combined will increase our wealth this year nearly or quite one hundred millions of dollars above all that we have usually in return for the same amount of labor, except only that of the transportation of it to market. Seventy-five millions of this will be a clear bounty of Providence and superabundant yield above the average bought and paid for at a higher rate than usual.

What will de done with the money? So far from being enough to pay for all the schemes that will grow out of it, there is hardly a single branch of industry that will not receive from it an impetus equal to a loan of the whole amount. Thus, for instance, the farmers will be most immediately benefited. Those in debt, out West, will pay for their lands, pay for their goods; and then, possessed of comfortable farms unincumbered, their credit will be good for any reasonable amount. Those already clear will buy more land and lay out double the breadth in wheat, in hopes of another such season, possibly. Large bodies of men will turn to farming, from the news of the success among those who have succeeded. The prices of land will recover and will rise, and this will add to the wealth and credit of the farmers immensely, and far more than the amount of the present crop.

The railways are doing an immense carrying business, and passengers move to and fro—merchants to buy goods and men to buy lands, and produce dealers and speculators without end. Not a man can go into Chicago, or any of the great wheat cities out West, without meeting the agents of half a dozen firms, come out to buy up his crop, or what he has of it to sell before he reaches the city. Railway stocks are recovering and will rise, and a hundred millions will hardly pay for the increased extension of railroads caused by this harvest. In England, particularly, the dealers in railroad iron will be ready to take shares, and stocks and bonds, in payment for railroad iron, where, a few months ago, this could not be done at any price.

The shipping interests will be most stimulated by this crop of ours, because it had been most flat. Few vessels were building except down East, and those of an inferior quality, because freights were so low. Now they are doubling and trebling on every barrel of wheat, and not a few vessels will clear off all old scores and a handsome profit besides, out of this fall and winter's work, and the money thus acquired will give stability to shipowners, and give them credit for new vessels of a better build, and our screw steamers will vie on the ocean with those of England.

We have said nothing of the expansion all this will cause in manufactures and commerce generally, because it is here the effect is soonest and most extensively felt. The demand for goods, the security in selling which arises from prosperous farms and land investments as the ultimate security, will cause sellers to relax the caution quite rapidly enough, and sell more goods on longer credit. These goods they must have before they can sell, and all our manufactures will receive an impetus. All this will create a demand for labor at high prices, and emigration will at once resume its former activity. Ireland and Germany will increase our population, and the whole increase the demand of manufactured goods from foreign ports. These emigrants will clear more land and raise larger crops, and give more traffic for railroads and more customers for goods.

Thus one prosperous harvest, bringing perhaps a hundred millions of money into the country, will eventually benefit the country many hundreds of millions. And so far from being puzzled to know what to do with the money, and how to invest it securely and wisely, the chief difficulty will be how to make a little go a long way, and this hundred millions supply all the purposes of legitimate exchange laid out for it, apart from the merely speculative use to which a large part of it will be no doubt converted on the corn and stock exchange.

CURIOUS WILL OF A SOUTHERN PLANTER.—*Affection for a Dog.*—The following extraordinary story is in circulation. An aged gentleman, a planter in one of the southern States, has just died, leaving a fortune of $100,000 which is to be disposed of according to the provisions of his will, and that document is as follows:

"I bequeath all my effects to the children of my brother, on the following conditions: Desirous of marking my sense of the service which my Newfoundland dog rendered me in saving my life one day when I was drowning, and wishing also to provide for my housekeeper, I appoint my said housekeeper nurse, tutor, and *mother* to my dog. My natural heirs shall, on this account, pay to her, out of my entire fortune, a daily sum in the following manner: The daily payment shall continue so long as the dog shall live, but not one second longer. During the first year after my decease, or for so much of it as the dog shall live, my housekeeper shall receive $5 a day; the second year she shall receive $10 a day; the third year $15; and so on, until the death of the dog. In the course of the month in which the dog shall die, there shall be paid to my housekeeper for every day of the dog's existence $125. On the day of his death she shall be paid per hour of the dog's life, $250. In the last hour of his life she shall receive for every minute that he lives, $372; and for every second of the last minute, $500. My notary is charged with superintending the carrying out of my will."

This eccentric gentleman appears to have entertained for his dog sentiments similar to Byron's. What the heirs will think or do we cannot say, but we shall be much surprised if *that* dog lives many hours longer. Supposing him to die at 59 minutes and 59 seconds after 5 o'clock on the 30th day of the month, the sum to be paid to the housekeeper will be:—30 days, at $125, $3,750; 11 hours, at $250, $3,750; 50 minutes, at $375, $22, 125; 59 seconds, at $500, $39,500—$58,125.

A MODEL TOWNSHIP.—In Lewis township, Clay county, Indiana, they have a sort of fore taste of the millenium. It has within its limits one hundred and seventy families, all white, except one, and they keep dark about it. There are in it one hundred and sixty-five voters, and, during the last twenty years, there has never been a fight nor a quarrel at any election held in the township. It contains seven school-houses, seven road districts, seven bachelors and seven large men; three pair of twin boys, three fiddlers, three carpenters, three postoffices, three crazy men and three over 75 years old. There is not a lawyer, doctor or loafer in it, nor a grocery nor pauper. A better, friendlier, happier population is not to be found in the State.

George N. Sanders, Yancey, and the Vice Presidency.

[*To the Editor of the Charleston Courier.*]

SIR: I am surprised that an earnest and sagacious editor like yourself could be led so far astray as to give serious color to a rumor which, on a little investigation on your part, would have proved to have grown out of some playful words of mine at a private dinner party.

Although the remarks I made sprang out of the moment, without previous thought, and were only responsive to the spirit of good humored political raillery which prevailed around the table, I am quite willing that all I said on the occasion and after, shall go to the public. My words, though casually spoken, at most only pointed out a way by which the Vice Presidency could be won and the Democratic party saved.

In only two instances, the second being merely a laughing allusion to the first, did I ever either jocosely or seriously speak in Mr. Yancey's presence of his chances for the Vice Presidency. The mere mention of the parties present on the first occasion, with a simple statement of what I then said, out of which it has all grown, will be a sufficient gauge to the absurdity of the whole story.

The gentlemen were, first, the generous host, Mr. J. D. Hoover; time, the Thursday before the Baltimore Convention. On his right, Vice President Breckinridge. On his left, Col. J. W. Forney, of *The Press*. Between him and myself, Mr. Yancey. These, with Gen. John Cunningham, of Charleston, Mr. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, and several others of equally opposing spheres, composed the party.

The conversation and speeches naturally turned toward the approaching Convention. Being called on in turn, I observed, referring to the Vice Presidency, that Democratic usage gave the Vice President to the minority, and instanced that at Cincinnati the Douglas party demanded and obtained the nomination of Major Breckinridge as Vice President, after they had been beaten on the Presidency.—That there was no question as to who was the minority chief in the present contest, Douglas had, in his last speech signally pointed out Mr. Yancey; and that I felt authorized to say that the majority, with whom I had the honor to act, would generously follow the wise acknowledgment in '56 of this precedent, and allow the minority again to indicate the Vice President. That Mr. Yancey had bravely won the position by breaking up the Convention at Charleston, and that he had gained everything possible in that direction. That his star would now lead him to harmony, and to the preventing any more breaks in the Democratic party. That I would suggest a platform as a substitute for both the others on the slavery question, which Mr. Yancey and his followers could honorably accept. That the platform I would have him adopt would be to require fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants in a Territory before giving it to legislative powers. This is the manner, length, and breadth of my Vice Presidential proposition to Mr. Yancey. It is for Mr. Yancey, and not myself, to say what consideration he gave to it, and what effort he made, if any, on the line of its suggestions.

Before leaving Mr. Hoover's, Mr. Yancey came to me and said he would like to make a complimentary visit to Mr. Douglas with me, at a time when he would be most at leisure. By note, the next day, I informed Mr. Yancey that I would call for him, at his rooms, at ten in the evening. Arriving at the appointed hour, I found with Mr. Yancey, Messrs. Baxter, Hubbard, and Fisher, of Virginia, discussing the politics of the day. I asked Mr. Yancey significantly if he had been considering the Vice Presidential project, alluding, of course, to what had occurred at Hoover's. He archly indicated in his reply, that he had now higher aspirations.—In the same vein, I, alluding to the speedy annihilation of Harrison and Taylor, rejoined that, as Douglas' friends were much more numerous and enthusiastic than theirs, he could, certainly, count upon *his* being killed off in less than six months. I do not pretend to give the precise words, but the sense is exact, without stretching or shrinking. We soon left for Douglas'; found him surrounded by friends, and spent a pleasant hour, without a word on the Vice Presidency from Douglas, Yancey, or any of the party. I drove Mr. Yancey back to his lodgings.—Thus ended our interviews. When alone with Mr. Yancey, our political conversation was entirely on the platform—no allusion by either to the Vice Presidency.

I regret that any Virginia gentleman should so overstep the line of social ethics as to make a grave report, with the intention of injuring Mr. Douglas politically, out of the fragmentary words of a careless conversation between others, of the scope and bearing of which they were entirely ignorant, not being cognizant of its antecedents; thus making possibly necessary this public explanation of what has been so astutely misrepresented.

I trust that the *Courier* and other journals which have given such wide-spread circulation to the irregular statement of the Virginia gentlemen will publish my explanation, in justice to Mr. Douglas. Respectfully,

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

New York, October 22, 1860.

☞ The Greenbrier (North Carolina) *Patriot* (Bell) says: "If, indeed, it were a fact that the entire North, or even a large majority of the North, were Abolitionists, and for the purpose of carrying out views inimical to Southern institutions, they should elevate Lincoln to the Presidential chair, without any regard to the voice of the minority, then there would be some reason in this cry of disunion; but when such is not the fact, but, on the contrary, a large majority of our Northern brethren are with us in sentiment; and when the disunionists themselves are compelled to admit that it is only through their own internal dissensions that a majority may accidentally elect Lincoln, it is most absurd and ridiculous to insist on a dissolution of the Union, because a state of things has come to pass which the friends of the Union have, themselves, been instrumental in bringing about. If Lincoln is elected, it will not be because our enemies are too strong for us, but because we can't agree among ourselves. And it would be a nice piece of folly to dissolve this great and glorious Union, simply because those who profess to be its friends, have, by their insane quarrels, permitted a minority to gain a temporary ascendency."

"A LITTLE MORE CIDER."—Those fond of apple-juice can be gratified by obtaining the beverage at cheap rates this fall. Apples abound, especially in the western part of the State, and cider is freely offered at one dollar a barrel at the mill. We hear of farmers in Suffield offering to sell at fifty cents a barrel, which would not pay for gathering the apples. —*Hartford (Conn.) Press.*

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

AN EARNEST REQUEST.—We have published the *Globe* regularly for fifteen years, during which time thousands of dollars of arrearages for subscription and advertising, have accumulated upon our books. We have never *pressed* those of our friends in arrears, for a settlement. But *now*, as we have in contemplation some extensive improvements in the size and appearance of the *Globe* at an early day, we intend, before making those improvements, to have the wheat sifted from the chaff, and our books squared up. Therefore, all who are indebted to us are requested to call before the 1st of December and square their accounts. We hope there will be no delay on the part of *all* our patrons *in arrears*. We are politically defeated, but neither frightened nor dismayed.

A WEEK OF SPECIAL PRAYER.—It has been proposed to observe the week commencing with the first Tuesday in January next, as a season of special prayer for the conversion of the world. A similar season was quite extensively observed last January, at the instance of the American missionaries in Lodiana, India. At the request of the same brethren, the evangelical alliance has undertaken to bring the subject, as far as possible, before the minds of Christians throughout the world, and invite them to unite in this universal concert of prayer to Almighty God for those great blessings which the world so much needs. The committee and officers of the British alliance have issued a circular on the subject, which proposes that "the eight days from Sunday, January 6th to Sunday, January 13th, inclusive, be observed as a season of special supplication. This would leave the first few days of the year free for other engagements, to which in many cases, especially on the continent, they have long been devoted; and the commencement on the Lord's day would afford pastors and teachers an opportunity of urging the privileges of united prayer."

NEW REGULATIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted the following new regulations. It would be well for passengers to take notice of them. The new rules provide that "Passengers from Stations where the Company has an Agent, who fail to procure tickets at the regular offices of the Company, will be required to pay an excess to the conductor. The conductor will, in each case, give the person paying such excess, a ticket, which will be a receipt for the full amount paid, and will entitle the holder to receive a drawback equal in amount to the excess paid, if presented to any authorized Station Agent of the Company. This rule will be invariable, and the Conductors will be required to carry it out. Passengers from Stations where the Company has no Agent will be furnished with tickets by the Conductor, specifying the amount of fare paid, which ticket the Conductor will in all cases cancel and take up before the passengers leave the train."

CURE FOR BURNS.—The *Gazette Medicale*, of France says that, by an accident, charcoal has been discovered to be a cure for burns.—By laying a piece of charcoal upon a burn, the pain subsides immediately. By leaving the charcoal on one hour, the wound is healed, as has been demonstrated on several occasions. The remedy is cheap and simple, and certainly deserves a trial.

☞ Wm. H. Armstrong, Engineer of the train that killed the men in this place at the time of the Encampment, appeared at Esq. Snare's office, voluntarily after the arrest of Conductor Roelof, and gave bail for his appearance at Court. The charge against Roelof and Armstrong is that of manslaughter.

THE LATEST FASHION.—The "*jupon multiple*," is the name of the latest invented Paris petticoat. It does away with hoops and crinoline, "supporting itself by the harmonious and intelligent disposition of the waves of muslin of which it is composed." It can be modified or increased at pleasure.

LARGE CABBAGE.—We received by Mr. Bumgarner's Express, on Friday, four very large heads of Walker township Douglas cabbage, a present from John Vandevander, Esq. Though politically defeated our friends are determined we shall live. Mr. V. has our thanks.

FASHIONS FOR OUR LADIES.—The wife of one of the wealthiest merchant princes of New York, wore a dress at the great Academy of Music Ball, the three flounces of which alone cost a thousand dollars each. The lace used upon the dress was *only two hundred and fifty dollars a yard.*

TO REV. B.—We did not preserve the copy, and therefore cannot say how near the compositor guessed the names of the party.—Names should be written plain, and every blank filled by the writer.

☞ The Standing-Stone Guards will meet at the Court House, on Saturday, the 10th day of November, armed and equipped for parade and drill..

THANKSGIVING DAY.—Governor Packer has issued his proclamation appointing Thursday, the 29th day of November, as a day of Thanksgiving in Pennsylvania.

☞ The letter of Leroy's in another column, was just one month *on the way* before we received it. Uncle Sam is getting slow in the motion.

☞ Good dry wood, potatoes and corn, will be taken in pay for subscription to the *Globe*, if delivered soon.

MARRIED,

On the 25th inst., by Rev. G. W. Zahnizer, Mr. WM. B. CULP to Miss EMMA BISBIN, both of Alexandria.

On the 11th inst., at Concord, Illinois, by Rev. Wm. Stubbles, Rev. D. ACKERMAN, of Concord, to Miss CATHARINE E. COLSTOCK, of Kankakee co., Ill., daughter of Mr. John Colstock, formerly of Huntingdon, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Oct. 29.—Flour—A few hundred bbls. straight brands sold at $5 75, at which there are more sellers than buyers. The sales to the trade are limited from this figure up to $7 for common and fancy. Rye flour is held at $4 25. Corn Meal is held at $3 50 for Pennsylvania. The Wheat market is dull. Sales of 7@8000 bus. at $1 34@1 36 for good Western. Pennsylvania and Jersey red at $1 32@1 33 for fair; $1 38 for prime Southern; and $1 50 for good white.

Grain—Rye is steady at 78c for Pennsylvania and 74c for Southern. Corn is very quiet. Old yellow is dull at 75c. Small sales of new do at 50. Oats are steady; 3000 bus. sold at 34½c for Delaware, and 25½@36c for Penna.—Barley sold at 95c for prime New York, and 80c for Ohio.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at $6@6,25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from $2,50@2,75 per bu. Flaxseed $1,62 per bushel.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Elizabeth Sheirk, Dec'd.*

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of ELIZABETH SHEIRK, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. GEORGE RUSSEL,

Oct. 31, 1860.–6t. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—The public are notified not to trust my sons JACOB and HENRY STAILY, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by either of them.

HENRY STAILEY, Sr.

Petersburg, Oct. 31, 1860.–3t*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in Cass township, adjoining lands of Joseph Miller on the north, Joseph Stever on the east, Peter Dell on the south, Caleb Greenland on the west, having thereon erected a two story house, part log and part frame, a log barn and other outbuildings, about 70 acres of which are cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Dell & Henry Dell.

ALSO—400 acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Tell township, adjoining lands of John Strunker's heirs on the north-west, Daniel Strong on the south-west, Franklin county line on the south-east, and Juniatta county on the north-east. Also—the undivided one-half of 322 acres of land in Tell township, be the same more or less, bounded on the N. E. by J. Berge, on the west by land of Jno. Goshorn, on the south-east by land of Wm. Goshorn, heirs of John Fultz. Also—35 acres, more or less, situate in Tell township, now in possession of Noah Strong, bounded on the east by Daniel Reader, on the west by James Coulter, and on the north by Wm. Campbell. Also—25 acres, more or less, situate in Tell township, bounded by lands of Daniel Reader on the north, John Reader and Wm. Piles on the east, and Jas. Coulter on the west. Also, all the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land, situate in Tell township, Huntingdon county, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, about 50 acres of which is cleared, more or less, and adjoins lands of Samuel Burge on the west, Andrew Wallace on the south, John Silverthorn on the east, and Black Log Mountain on the north, and now in the occupancy of John Silverthorn & Louden. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Patterson.

ALSO—4 lots of ground situate in the borough of Petersburg, being lots Nos. 114, 115, 116 & 117 in plan of said town, having thereon erected three dwelling houses, one store house, one ware house and other out buildings. Also six other lots of ground in said borough with two dwelling houses thereon erected being out lots. Also one other lot of ground, No. 19 in plan of said borough, with a small house thereon erected. Also one piece or parcel of ground in West township, having thereon erected a wash house and two stables adjoining the borough of Petersburg. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Edward V. Wingard.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the village of Newburg, Tod township, Huntingdon county containing one fourth of an acre more or less, fronting on Main Road that leads from Coffee Run to Eagle Foundry, and adjoining lands of Eli Plummer and Benjamin Baker, and having thereon a two story frame house and blacksmith shop and other out buildings &c. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Clarke.

ALSO—Two lots of ground, situate in the village of Mill Creek, Brady township, each fronting 66 feet on the turnpike and running back 156 feet to an alley and having thereon erected a two story frame house 22 by 22 feet, with back kitchen, all painted white, and well finished—a frame stable and other outbuildings. Also—one lot of ground near said village, containing 1¼ acres, more or less, known as the Boat Yard, adjoining the Pa. Railroad on the east, Juniata River on the west, James K. Hampson on the south, Dr. Geo. W. Thomp-on, and Holler & Warfel on the north. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Meredith.

ALSO—A certain plantation and tract of land situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Jacob Russle on the west, William Weaver on the north, John T. Shirley and others on the east, and John Russle on the south, containing one hundred and eighty-five acres be the same more or less—about 100 acres of which is cleared and in cultivation, and having thereon erected a two story dwelling house, 30 by 32 feet, a frame overshot barn 30 by 65 feet, and other buildings and improvements. Also a certain other plantation and tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjacent to Coffee Run Station of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road; adjoining lands of John Beaver and others containing 63 acres more or less—about twenty acres of which is cleared and cultivated and having thereon a two story log house 28 by 30 feet.—Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Green.

ALSO—A plantation or tract of land, situate in Hopewell township, adjoining lands of Jacob Russle on the west, Wm. Weaver on the north, John T. Shirley and others on the east, containing 185 acres, be the same more or less, about 100 acres of which is cleared and under cultivation, and having thereon erected a two story dwelling house 30 by 32 feet, a frame overshot barn 30 by 65 feet, and other outbuildings and improvements. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Arnold Russle.

☞ All sales advertised for the *first day of the Court*, will be adjourned over until the following Wednesday, and deeds acknowledged on Wednesday of the second Court week. JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 24, 1860.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday, the 14th day of November next, (1860,) to wit:

1. Daniel Massey, admr. de bonis non cum testamento annexo of Thomas Blair, late of Barree township, dec'd,
2. George Wilson, executor of Hugh McMullin, dec'd., as filed by H. R. Shearer, and Mary Ann Wilson, exr's. of the said George Wilson, dec'd.
3. Valentine Fink and A. States, Esq., exrs. of Jonathan Fink, late of Penn township, dec'd.
4. John Mireley and Solomon Mireley, exrs. of Michael Mireley, late of Cass township, dec'd.
5. John A. Doyle and Mary A. Doyle, admrs. of James G. Doyle, late of Shirley township; dec'd.
6. Gratus Miller, Adm'r. of Jane Gooshorn, late of Allen county in the State of Indiana, deceased.
7. Michael Buoy, Guardian of A. K. Buoy, minor son of D. Buoy, late of Hollidaysburg bor. dec'd.
8. Abraham States, Guardian of Wm. Lang and James Lang, minor sons of Patrick Lang, late of Walker twp. dec'd.
9. Abraham States, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of Patrick Lang, dec'd.
10. Livingston Robb, Guardian of Rebecca J., Minerva E., J. Easton, William W. and Mary Alice Robb, minor children of William D. Robb, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 13, 1860.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!! James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the first Tuesday, (and 6th day) of November, 1860, at which time Twenty-seven Electors of President and Vice President of the United States are to be elected.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Markiesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter township, *beginning at the southern end* of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same *to the corner of Porter township* at the Woodcock Valley road near Kerr's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, *to the summit of the Warrior* ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 9th of November next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed." GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-fourth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Oct. 10, '60. 4t.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 25th day of August, A. D. 1860, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Long his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 12th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 25th day of August, 1860, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 19th day) of November. A. D., 1860, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 17th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and the 84th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Carty, late of the borough of Alexandria, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1860.–6t. Admr.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will re-open on Thursday, November 1st, 1860, for the winter Session of five months. Its location will compare favorably with any other in the country, The spacious and convenient edifice is well arranged for the comfortable residence of pupils, and provision is made for their thorough instruction in the useful and ornamental branches of education.

TERMS OF THE SESSION:

Board.....$50 00
English Instruction.....$8 00 to $11 00

with moderate extra charges for French, Music, Painting, &c. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,

Oct. 10, 1860.–4t. Principal.

MADAME SCHWEND'S INFALLIBLE POWDERS, For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.

GEO. B. JONES, Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.

Hundreds of testimonials.

☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.

Oct. 3, 1860,–10t.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS, (FALL TRADE,) HOWELL & BOURKE,

Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c., all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest

Gold and Velvet Decorations.

☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S,

N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.

Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

J. PALMER & CO., MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

Oct. 3, 1860.–3m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

Sept. 24, 1860.–2m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS. NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN! ROBERT KING, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS, the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

H. ROMAN. NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER,* JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

1860. FALL and WINTER GOODS. FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccaas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored.) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style. A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates. FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN. THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C. AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE. WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS. WM. C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church, PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Cooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.

Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.,—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.

Sept. 19, 1860.–3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY, No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

Sept. 5, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO,,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

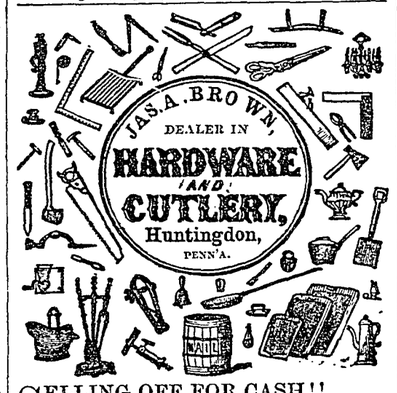
Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C., will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!! BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a completo variety of BUILDING-HARDWARE, CUTLERY, OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS, STEEL, IRON, MOROCCO, MECHANICS' TOOLS, HOLLOW-WARE, SADDLERY, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c., Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED! NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS *for the Spring and Summer season, comprising* a very extensive assortment of LADIES DRESS GOODS, DRY GOODS in general. READY-MADE CLOTHING, For Men and Boys GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came to the farm of the undersigned, in Penn township, some time last summer, a stray heifer, supposed to be one and a-half years old. It is a pale red color, without marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of accordingto law

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

For the Farmer.

A GOOD DIALOGUE.

[The *scene* of the following Interesting Dialogue is that of two farmers on opposite sides of a fence. Mr. *Smith*, who has beside him a basket of *very small* potatoes, is leaning on the fence looking wistfully over at Mr. *Jones*, who is digging a splendid crop of big Potatoes. A picture of the scene was prepared with the original dialogue, and should be here, but we have not the engraving at hand. The dialogue is pleasing and instructive, and should be read by every one.]

"The Potatoes, they are small,
Over there, over there."—*Old Song.*

Mr. Smith—How is it, neighbor *Jones*, that your potatoes are so large and fine, while just over the fence, *on similar soil*, mine are as small as pullets' eggs, and precious few at that?

Mr. Jones—I manured this field with *brains*.

Mr. Smith—'Pshaw. All the Cincinnnati hog-killers couldn't supply brains enough for this ten-acre field.

Mr. Jones—I used *human* brains, of which there are plenty.

Mr. Smith—Nonsense—Now don't make fun of me because I'm unlucky, and Providence has sent *you* a good crop.

Mr. Jones—Providence helps those who help themselves. I used my *own* brains on this field.

Mr. Smith—So did I mine, and they are as good as anybody's,

Mr. Jones—Ah! There's the trouble. You know it all yourself: I don't, and so I get all the outside help I can. I've been collecting other men's brains for my land for twenty years, and you see one result in *this* crop.

Mr. Smith—Yes, I see the *result*, but I don't understand it.

Mr. Jones—Well, when we began here 20 years ago. I thought myself a good farmer, but I believed others had good ideas, too, and I made it my business to get at their thoughts; some I found in agricultural books and papers, others I picked up at the County Fairs, by asking *how* the big things were raised, and often I've got a good hint from a neighbor.

Mr. Smith—I've always been down on this "book farming," but your crops stagger me, they're real knock-down arguments. I'm sick of the poor show I get for all my work, and am desperate enough to try anything for improvement.

Mr. Jones—I'll give you my experience; it may aid you. About nineteen years ago I heard that some men who had been brought up on farms, had clubbed together, and one of them was going to publish a paper, which should consist mainly of accounts *how* different farmers cultivated various crops, and such like matters. I sent for the paper and have done so every year since, and now I have nineteen large volumes, every page of which I have read, a little at a time, and the whole has not cost the prodnce of a tingle acre. Why I am astonished when I think over the ten thousand thoughts, and hints, and suggestions I have thus gathered. What a blank would be left in my head, if these thoughts were taken away.

Mr. Smith—But does the practice of farmers on other kinds of soil and with a different climate, suit your wants?

Mr. Jones—Why, no, not exactly, perhaps. But then, every thought I get from another, *starts a new thought in my own mind*, and thus I am constantly improving my own skill and practice. You see, I get all the brains I can from other men's heads, and *compost* them well in my own head with a mixture of common sense, and then make the application to my fields. In that way, I have manured this crop of potatoes with plenty of brains. The editor called here last week on his Western tour among farmers, and seeing my good crops, he asked me to write out just *how* I have treated this field for years past, and I promised to do it as soon as my crops are gathered. He will probably print it, as he constantly prints all such practical matters, and perhaps a hundred thousand persons will read it; and though nobody else may do just as I do, many will get a new hint, and improve upon it. You may read it if you will.

Mr. Smith—I would like to borrow your paper.

Mr. Jones—Better take it yourself, for then you will be more likely to read it. You will find hundreds of plain talks about various kinds of crops, during a single year. *One* hint gave five bushels of corn on each acre of a large field in a single year.

Mr. Smith—I can't afford to take it this year.

Mr. Jones—You would think nothing of spending two cents a week for extra tobacco, or a cigar, or candy, and that's all the paper will cost. How *little* a week it costs to supsupply yourself and family with a large amount of information through any-good paper.

Mr. Smith—What are the politics of that paper.

Mr. Jones—It doesn't touch politics. It is devoted to such subjects as Field and Garden crops, Animals, etc., and has, besides, a good deal about Woman's Work, which wife says is worth more than ten times the few pounds of butter it costs to pay for the paper. Then there is also a department for the young folks containing many things which please the children—not mere trashy stuff, such as is too often printed for them, but information that will have a good influence on them. I would sell a dozen bushels of wheat to have my young people get the good reading in that paper, but the average price of one bushel will pay for it a year. My John says he can pay for it easy with the eggs from two or three hens. If I was a *mechanic* or *merchant* and had only a little garden, I should take the paper to tell me how to make the best use of the little plot; and if I had not a foot of land I should still want it for my wife and children.

Mr. Smith—Does the editor know anything about farming?

Mr. Jones—The editor who owns and publishes the paper was brought up on a farm, where he learned to work. He has studied all the books on farming, and experimented for years in the laboratory, and has besides, traveled all over the country to see what was doing. Then he has several associates—Farmers, Gardeners, and Housekeepers, who know what they write about, and among them all they do gather up a wonderful lot of information every year. The language, too, is so plain, so like talking with you, that I enjoy reading it. Then, too, every paper has engravings, which show one exactly how animals and plants, and implements, and household furniture look, much better than words could describe them. Among these are plans of buildings, that help one to plan others; and also many very fine large pictures, which are worth more than the cost of a whole volume.

Mr. Smith—I suppose those engravings and descriptions are partly to help the editor sell implements or fertilizers.

Mr. Jones—Not at all. The editor keeps nothing of the sort to sell, so that he may be perfectly free to praise or condemn anything, according as it may be valuable or worthless to his *readers*. You would laugh to see how he comes down on poor inventions, patent manures, and all kinds of humbugs.

Mr. Smith—Is the paper adapted to our part of the country?

Mr. Jones—Exactly. Soils and crops and climates differ, but the general principles of cultivation are the same everywhere, and here is the benefit of a paper published for the whole country. Every reader gets new ideas by learning what is done somewhere else; and further, I find that the paper has letters from every part of the country, and one or more associate editors in different sections, so that we get information from many regions and our own too. One thing I must mention particularly. The editor is constantly warning his readers against *humbugs*, telling how sharpers take advantage of people. Why, I was just going to send a dollar for an article advertised in glowing colors, when I found it shown up as a humbug in this paper. But I can not stop to talk more now—I have *such* a lot of potatoes to harvest.

Mr. Smith—I wish *I* had. I must *try* that paper a year, and see what there is in it. I can manage to save two cents a week.

Mr. Jones—Never fear.—If you don't find it pays, I'll buy your copies at cost, for my boys to keep.

Mr. Smith—What did you say the paper is called?

Mr. Jones—The *American Agriculturist*. It is published in New York City. The editor, though one of our country farmers, and living in the country, finds he can publish it cheaper there, where printing, and paper, and mailing facilities are all convenient.

Mr. Smith—How shall I get it?

Mr. Jones—Simply inclose a dollar bill in a letter, giving your name, Post Office, County, and State plainly and direct to ORANGE JUDD, 41 *Park Row, New York City.*

Mr. Smith—When does a volume begin?

Mr. Jones—The *twentieth* volume begins Jan. 1st, but all who send in the dollar now, get the remaining numbers of this year, in addition to the whole of next year's. So if you subscribe now, you get fourteen months' papers. The proprietor also offers some valuable premiums to those who get up lists of subscribers. Send for the paper, and you may afterwards find it well worth while to make up a club. Some 1700 persons have got good premiums in this way during two years. Some of your German neighbors would join you, perhaps, for the *Agriculturist* is printed separately in *German*, I did intend to start a club myself, but I have *so many* potatoes to dig, I cannot get the time. My sister-in-law in Iowa, got up a club last year, and received a premium of a $50 Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; an old acquaintance in Wisconsin got two or three good farming implements, and a young nephew of mine in Ohio got a beautiful copy of Webster's great Dictionary. These things only cost them a little time, showing the paper evenings and election day. Send in your subscription and the first paper will tell you all about the premiums. I forgot to tell you that every year the publisher also sends out to all his subscribers who want them a lot of choice garden and field *seeds*.

Mr. Smith—What does he charge for them?

Mr. Jones—Nothing; they are sent *free*, except the postage. They are of the best kind and one single parcel I got last year was worth more to me than the price of the paper.

Mr. Smith—I'll try it a year, any way; if half what you say is true it will be a good investment.

Mr. Jones—You'll find every word I have said true.

Mr. Smith—I'll send this very night, while in the spirit of it.

Mr. Jones—Do it, and you'll always thank me for this talk. Good day, I must hurry up digging my potatoes, Iv'e *such* a lot of them—thanks to a hint in the *Agricalturist*.

Mr. Smith—How did you say I should direct the letter containing the Dollar?

Mr. Jones—*To Orange Judd, 41 Park Row, New York City.*

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.-5m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.-3m. A. MOEBUS.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

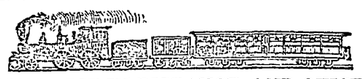
GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.-6m.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE. East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,
No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
CANDLES,
Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.
OILS,
Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Oleine, and Red Oils.
SOAPS,
White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.
Aug. 15, 1860.-3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Pondrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.-6m.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.

Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.-1y.]

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

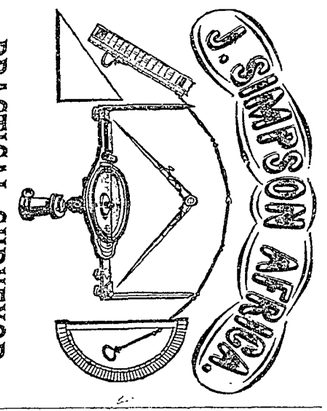
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859-1y.]

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C., FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries. Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries. Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders. Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon. Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA., NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.
T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*
Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, *HILL STREET,* HUNTINGDON, PA.
CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.
My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon. Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS, *FOR SALE*
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

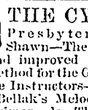
PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store:

ALSO—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs.
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention;

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 20, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tablets and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunton's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER *White and Colored Card Paper,* For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

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